THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price single one dollar—9 dollars per dozen)
By ZADOK CRAMER,
The Sixth Edition of

THE NAVIGATOR:

Containing directions for navigating the Monongahela, Alleghenv, Ohio and Mississippi rivers:

With a Geographical account of the countries through which they run.

To which is added an Appendix,

Containing an account of Louisiana and of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, as traversed by Captains Clark and Lewis.

With accurate Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi.

☞ Merchants and others who may want a supply of these books, will do well to forward their orders soon; as a good part of the edition is already engaged.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1808.

P. S. Expected daily, a large supply of *School Books.* I hope the ladies, and all good girls and boys, will not forget to fetch me all the clean linen and cotton rags they possibly can.--Save the smallest pieces, and put them in a rag bag—save them from the fire and the ash heap. It is both honorable and profitable to save rags, for our country wants them.

☞ Subscriptions received for *Mansfield's Map of the State of Ohio,* now printing in Cincinnati.

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IN *pursuance of an order of Orphans Court of Cumberland county, an Inquest will be held on the real estate of* David White, *late of Middleton township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, consisting of a Stone House and Lot of Ground situate on the corner of Pomfret and East Streets in the Borough of Carlisle, in the county and state aforesaid, now in the tenure of Robert Taylor; also a House and Lot of Ground in said Borough, situate on the south side of Pomfret street, adjoining lots of Samuel Jackson on the east, and James Roney on the west, for the purpose of dividing the same among the heirs of the said David White, who died intestate, if the same can be done without injury to and spoiling the whole, but if it cannot be so divided, then to value and appraise the same, agreeably to the acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in that case made and provided. The Inquest aforesaid will be held on the above mentioned premises, on the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which and place the parties concerned in interest may attend if they think proper.*

Given under my hand at Carlisle, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1808.

JOHN CAROTHERS, *Sheriff of Cumberland County.*

LAST WARNING!

A NUMBER of NOTES, originally payable to Dr. David Marchand, sen. and since transferred to Rudolph Pitcher, were last summer put into my hands for collection, of which I then gave notice. In consequence of positive instructions lately received, I do hereby give information to all concerned, that at the expiration of four weeks from this date, the remaining notes will, without respect to persons, be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

WILLIAM FRIEDT.

Greensburgh, March 24, 1808.

WANTED,

A wet Nurse with a good breast of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

March 28, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS. SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran,* where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

FOR SALE,

TWO HOUSES, situate in Liberty street, near Fort Fayette,—one is a two story frame, the other log—well finished and convenient. They will be sold on reasonable terms, either together or separate.

To be Let, on ground rent, half the Lot, being 60 feet front on Penn street, and the usual depth back. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

MARY NEALOW.

Pittsburgh, April 2d, 1808.

TICKETS

In the following Lotteries, are for sale by the subscriber, at his store in Front street, who will regularly receive the drawings, and where adventurers can know the fate of their Tickets.

In the *Trinity Church*—Highest prize 10,000 dollars.

Second Baptist Church—highest prize 8000 dollars.

Encouragement of useful Arts—highest prize 10,000 dollars, besides a large number of other prizes of 5000, 1000, 500, &c. and the tickets are now selling at 1 dollar and 50 cents.

These Lotteries will commence drawing in a short time, and the prizes regularly paid immediately after the drawing is finished.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1808.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now opening at the Old Stand in Front Street, near Mr. Eichbaum's Tavern, sign of the Indian Queen, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are a variety of Fancy Articles, as artificial flowers, plain and ornamented feathers, tiffany and paper fans, Italian silks, tamboured and plain lace sleeves, lace handkerchiefs and veils, white, black, and flesh coloured silk stockings, figured satin velvet ribbons for dresses, figured velvet waistcoating, silk and tinsel cords and tassels, chenille and other trimmings, figured soft satin ribbons, tortoise shell combs, gold and silver tinsel, epaulets, military plumes, &c. &c.

An elegant assortment of *Jewellery* and *Watches.*

A quantity of *Music*, by Pleyel, Hayden, Clements, and many other authors of the first eminence, for the piano forte, violin, violincello, flute and clarinet; piano forte, violin, clarinet, flute and fife tutors, violins of different prices, German flutes, clarinets and fifes, violin bows and bridges, tuning hammers, piano wire, and best Italian violin strings.

An assortment of *Looking Glasses*, with fashionable gilt and mahogany frames.

Paints, colours and dye stuffs.

Patent and Family Medicines.

Boulting Cloths.

A quantity of Scotch Herring by the box, &c. &c. &c.

All which he will sell on low terms for cash, or approved notes at 90 days.

He has on hand at his Lumber Yard, a quantity of well seasoned Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Poplar Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Staves, Lath, and other Lumber.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808. tf.

Generous wages will be given to a good *Journeyman Gunsmith*, who understands stocking.—Also, one or two apprentices will be taken to that business. Apply to HENRY WOLF, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1808.

FOR THE ACADEMY AT BUSTLETON.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

ON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN,

SECOND CLASS,

AND THE TICKETS SELLING RAPIDLY.

By Authority.

1	PRIZE of	10,000 dollars	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
9		1,000	9,000
20		500	10,000
24		300	7,200
50		200	10,000
75		100	7,500
154		50	7,700
165		40	6,600

3,000 Tickets at 28 dollars.

Prizes subject to 15 per cent. deduction, and payable in 30 days after the drawing is finished.

Part of the above Prizes to be stationary and arranged as follows, viz.

The whole Lottery to be drawn in six drawings, 500 tickets each day.

First drawn blank,		first day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	second day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	third day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fourth day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fifth day	1,000
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	sixth day	5,000
Last	ditto	ditto	2,000

The drawing will take place in March next, at the State House in Philadelphia, and be concluded in three weeks, as a great proportion of the tickets are already sold. Tickets and shares for sale by the subscriber at the rate of 28 dollars.

N. B. Orders for Tickets from any part of the continent, post paid, inclosing cash, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest information given of their success. Prizes in other Lotteries taken in payment.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
No. 82, Chesnut Street.

SAMUEL SWIFT, *President of the Board of Managers.*

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale by *M'Candless & Cochran*, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

March 15, 1808.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to Pittsburgh. Those wishing his assistance will please apply to him at Mr. Spencer's Inn.

March 21, 1808.

MESSAGE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT,

Transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State, to Mr. Munroe, on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake; also, Mr. Munroe's correspondence with the British government, and Mr. Madison's correspondence with Mr. Rose, on the same subject.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

At the opening of the present session, I informed the legislature, that the measures which had been taken with the government of Great Britain for the settlement of our neutral and national rights, and of the conditions of commercial intercourse with that nation, had resulted in articles of a treaty, which could not be acceded to on our part; that instructions had consequently been sent to our ministers there, to resume the negociations, and to endeavor to obtain certain alterations, and that this was interrupted by a transaction which took place between the frigates Leopard and Chesapeake; the call on that government for reparation of this wrong produced, as congress have been already informed, the mission of a special minister to this country, and the occasion is now arrived when the public interests permits and require that the whole of these proceedings should be made known to you.

I therefore now communicate the instructions given to our minister resident at London, and his communications to that government on the subject of the Chesapeake, with the correspondence which has taken place here, between the secretary of state and Mr. Rose, the special minister charged with the adjustment of that difference; the instructions to our ministers for the formation of a treaty; their correspondence with the British commissioners, and with their own government on that subject; the treaty itself and written declaration of the British commissioners accompanying it; and the instructions given by us for resuming the negociation, with the proceedings and correspondence subsequent thereto. To these I have added a letter lately addressed to the secretary of state, from one of our late ministers, which, though not strictly written in an official character, I think it my duty to communicate, in order that his views of the proposed treaty, and of its several articles, may be fairly presented and understood.

Although I have heretofore, and from time to time, made such communications to congress as to keep them possessed of a general and just view of the proceedings and dispositions of the government of France towards this country, yet in our present critical situation, when we find that no conduct on our part, however impartial and friendly, has been sufficient to ensure, from either belligerent, a just respect for our rights, I am desirous that nothing shall be omitted on my part which may add to your information on this subject, or contribute to the correctness of the views which should be formed. The papers which for these reasons, I now lay before you, embrace all the communications, official or verbal, from the French government, respecting the general relations between the two countries, which have been transmitted through our minister there, or through any other accredited channel, since the last session of congress to which time, all information of the same kind had, from time to time, been given them. Some of these papers have already been submitted to congress; but it is thought better to offer them again, in order that the chain of communications, of which they make a part, may be presented unbroken.

When on the 26th of Feb. I communicated to both houses the letter of general Armstrong to M. Champagny, I desired it might not be published, because of the tendency of that practise to restrain injuriously the freedom of our foreign correspondence. But perceiving that this caution, proceeding purely from a regard to publick good, has furnished occasion for disseminating unfounded suspicions and insinuations, I am induced to believe that the good which will now result from its publication, by confirming the confidence and union of our fellow citizens, will more than countervail the ordinary objection to such publications. It is my wish therefore that it may be now published.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 22, 1808.

FROM MR. MADISON TO MR. MONROE.

Department of state, July 6, 1807.

SIR—The documents herewith enclosed from No. 1 to No. 9 inclusive, explain the hostile attack, with the insulting pretext for it, lately committed near the capes of Virginia by the British ship of war Leopard, on the American frigate Chesapeake. No. 10 is a copy of the proclamation issued by the president, interdicting in consequence of that outrage the use of our waters and every other accommodation to all British armed ships.

The enormity is not a subject for discussion. The immunity of a national ship of war from every species and purpose of search on the high seas, has never been contested by any nation. Great-Britain would be second to none in resenting such a violation of her rights and such an insult on her flag. She may bring the case to the test of her own feelings, by supposing that instead of the customary demands of our mariners serving compulsively even on board her ships of war, opportunities had been seized for

rescuing them, in like manner, whenever the superiority of force or the chance of surprize might be possessed by our ships of war.

But the present case is marked by circumstances which give it a peculiar die. The seamen taken from the Chesapeak had been ascertained to be native citizens of the United States, and this fact was made known to the bearer of the demand, and doubtless communicated by him to his commander previous to the commencement of the attack.—It is a fact also, affirmed by two of the men, with every appearance of truth, that they had been impressed from American vessels into the British frigate, from which they escaped, and by the third, that having been impressed from a British merchant ship, he had accepted the recruiting bounty under that duress and with a view to alleviate his situation, till he could escape to his own country; and that the attack was made during a period of negociation, and in the midst of friendly assurance from the British government.

The printed papers herewith sent, will enable you to judge of the spirit which has been roused by the occasion. It pervades the whole community—is abolishing the distinctions of party—and, regarding only the indignity offered to the sovereignty and flag of the nation, and the blood of citizens so wantonly and wickedly shed, demands in the loudest tone an honorable reparation.

With this demand you are charged by the president. The tenor of his proclamation will be your guide in reminding the British government of the uniform proofs given by the United States, of their disposition to maintain faithfully every friendly relation; of the multiplied infractions of their rights by British naval commanders on our coasts and in our harbors; of the inefficacy of reiterated appeals to the justice and friendship of that government; and of the moderation on the part of the United States, which reiterated disappointments had not extinguished; till at length no alternative is left, but a voluntary satisfaction on the part of Great Britain, or a resort to means depending on the United States alone.

The nature and extent of the satisfaction ought to be suggested to the British government, not less by a sense of its honor, than by justice to that of the United States. A formal disavowal of the deed, and restoration of the four seamen to the ship from which they were taken, are things of course, and indispensible. As a security for the future, an intire abolition of impressments from vessels under the flag of the United States, if not already arranged, is also to make an indispensible part of the satisfaction. The abolition must be on terms compatible with the instructions to yourself and Mr. Pinckney on this subject; and if possible, without the authorised rejection from the service the United States of British seamen who have not been two years in it. Should it be impossible to avoid this concession on the part of the United States, it ought, as of itself more than a reasonable price for future security, to extend the reparation due for the past.

But beyond these indispensible conditions, the United States have a right to expect every solemnity of form, and every other ingredient retribution and respect which according to the usage and sentiments of mankind, are proper in the strongest cases of insult to the rights and sovereignty of a nation. And the British government is to be apprised of the importance of a full compliance with this expectation to the thorough healing of the wound which has been made on the feelings of the American nation.

Should it be alledged as a ground for declining or diminishing the satisfaction in this case, that the United States have themselves taken it by the interdict contained in the proclamation, the answer will be obvious. The interdict is a measure, not of reparation, but of precaution, and would besides be amply justified by occurrences prior to the extraordinary outrage in question.

The exclusion of all armed ships whatever from our waters, is in fact so much required by the vexations and dangers to our peace experienced from their visits, that the president makes it a special part of the charge to you, to avoid laying the United States under any species of restraint from adopting that remedy.—Being extended to all belligerent nations none of them could of right complain, and with the less reason, as the policy of most nations has limited the admission of foreign ships of war into their ports, to such numbers as being inferior to the naval force of the country, could be readily made to respect its authority and laws.

As it may be useful, in enforcing the justice of the present demand, to bring into view applicable cases, especially where Great Britain has been the complaining party, I refer you to the ground taken and the language held by her, in those of Falkland's Island and Nootka Sound, notwithstanding the assertion of Spain in both cases, that the real right was in her, and the possessory only in Great Britain. These cases will be found in the Annual Registers for 1771, and 1790, and in the parliamentary debates for those years. In the latter you will find also, two cases referred to, in one of which the French king sent an ambassador extraordinary to the king of Sardinia, in the most public and solemn manner, with an apology for an infringement of his territorial rights in the pursuit of a smuggler and murderer. In the other case, an ambassador extraordinary was sent by the British government to the court of Portugal, with an apology for the pursuit and destruction, by admiral Boscawen, of certain French ships on the coasts of this last kingdom. Many other cases, more or less analagous, may doubtless be found; see, particularly, the reparation of France to Great Britain, for the attack on Turk's Island, in 1764, as related in the Annual Register, and in Smollet's continuation of Hume, vol. 10; the proceedings in the case of an English merchantman, which suffered much in her crew and otherwise, from the fire of certain Spanish xebecs cruizing in the Mediterranean; and the execution of the lieutenant of a privateer, for firing a gun into a Venetian merchantman, which killed the captain, as stated in the Annual Register for 1781, page 94. The case of an affront offered to a Russian ambassador in the reign of queen Ann, though less analagous, shews, in a general view, the solemnity with which reparation is made, for insults having immediate relation to the sovereignty of a nation.

Although the principle which was outraged in the proceedings against the American frigate is independent of the question concerning the alegeiance of the seamen taken from her, the fact that they were citizens of the United States, and not British subjects, may have such an influence on the opinions of some unacquainted with the laws and usages of nations, that it has been thought proper to seek more regular proofs of their national character than were deemed sufficient in the first instance.—These proofs will be added by this conveyance, if obtained in time, if not by the first that succeeds.

The president has an evident right to expect from the British government, not only an ample reparation to the United States in this case, but that it will be decided without difficulty or delay. Should this expectation fail, and above all, should reparation be refused, it will be incumbent on you to take proper measures for hastening home, according to the degree of urgency, all American vessels remaining in British ports; using for the purpose, the mode least likely to awaken the attention of the British government. Where there may be no grounds to distrust the prudence or fidelity of consuls, they will probably be found the fittest vehicles for your intimations. It will be particularly requisite to communicate to our public ships in the Mediterranean, the state of appearances, if it should be such as ought to influence their movemennts.

All negociation with the British government on other subjects, will of course be suspended until satisfaction on this be so pledged and arranged as to render negociation honorable.—Whatever may be the result or the prospect, you will please to forward to us the earliest information.

The scope of the proclamation will signify to you that the president has yielded to the presumption that the hostile act of the British commander did not pursue the intentions of his government. It is not indeed easy to suppose that so rash and so critical a step should have originated with the admiral, but it is still more difficult to believe, that such orders were prescribed by any government, under circumstances such as existed between Great Britain and the United States.

Calculations founded on dates, are also strongly opposed to the supposition, that the orders in question could have been transmitted from England. In the same scale are to be put the apparent and declared persuasion of the British representative, Mr. Erskine, that no orders of a hostile spirit, could have been issued or authorised by his government; and the coincidence of this assurance with the amicable professions of Mr. Canning, the organ of the new administration, as stated in the dispatch of April 22d, from yourself and Mr. Pinckney.

Proceeding on these considerations, the president has inferred that the justice and honor of the British government will readily make the attonement required: and in that expectation, he has forborne an immediate call of congress: notwithstanding the strong wish which has been manifested by many, that measures depending on their authority, should without delay be adopted. The motives to this forbearance, have at the same time, been strengthened by the policy of avoiding a course which might stimulate the British cruizers, in this quarter, to arrest our ships and seamen now arriving and shortly expected in great numbers from all quarters. It is probable however, that the legislature will be convened in time to receive the answer of the British government on the subject of this dispatch, or even sooner, if the conduct of the British squadron here, or other occurrences, should require immediate measures beyond the authority of the executive.

In order to give the more expedition and security to the present dispatch, a public armed vessel, the Revenge, is especially employed; and doctor Bullus is made the bearer, who was on board the Chesapeake, on his way to a consulate in the Mediterranean, and will be able to detail and explain circumstances which may possibly become interesting in the course of your communications with the British government.

The vessel after depositing doctor Bullus at a Britsh port, will proceed with dispatches to a French port, but will return to England with a view to bring the result of your transactions with the British government. The trip to France will afford you and Mr. Pinckney a favorable opportunity of communicating with our ministers at Paris, who being instructed to regulate their conduct on the present occasion by the advices they may receive from you, will need every explanation that can throw light on the probable turn and issue of things with G. Britain.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid dealing with my black slave BEN, on any account, without liberty from me, as I will pay no debts of his contracting, and will prosecute any one so offending, to the utmost rigor of the law.

ZADOK WRIGHT.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, April 5, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, April 12, 1808.

DIED, on Thursday evening last, after a long illness, Mr. SAMUEL SAMPLE, aged about 70 years. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of this town, having resided here upwards of 41 years. His death is lamented by his friends and acquaintances. He was a respectable member of society, and an honest man.

At a meeting of a large and respectable number of the citizens of the county of Allegheny, friends of the constitution, held in Pittsburgh on Thursday the 7th of April, 1808, being the week of the Court.

HUGH ALEXANDER, Esq. in the Chair, and ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Jr. Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, That this meeting approve of the late nomination of their fellow citizen *JAMES ROSS*, for the office of Governor, and that they will use all honorable endeavours to promote his election.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of the several townships within the county, to hold meetings, and appoint committees of correspondence for promoting the object expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Tree of Liberty.

HUGH ALEXANDER, Chairman.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Secretary.

We have published in this day's Gazette, the message of the President to Congress, and Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Monroe, informing him of the attack on the Chesapeake, and requiring him to demand from the British government reparation for the insult offered to our country. The great length of the documents accompanying the message, will prevent our inserting them in the Gazette. It is said they will make 200 columns in a newspaper.

On this subject a correspondence took place at London between Mr. Monroe and the British minister for foreign affairs, which resulted in the denial on the part of the British government of any knowledge of the affair, declaring it to be an unauthorised act, and that they were ready to make such reparation as the nature of the case required, for which purpose they sent a special envoy, Mr. Rose, to this country.

On the arrival of Mr. Rose at the city of Washington, a lengthy correspondence took place between him and Mr. Madison, which terminated without coming to any adjustment of differences, and Mr. Rose has left Washington on his return to England.

The documents respecting our relations with France, have not yet been published.

AN ACT

To revive the act, entitled, "An Act providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, unless he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the act, entitled "An Act providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, unless he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for one year, and from thence until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any judge of the court of Common Pleas shall have the same power to grant relief to a debtor, arrested in vacation, as is given to any two judges of the said court by the fourteenth section of the said act.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the court by whom any insolvent debtor shall be discharged, in pursuance of the act hereby revived, to decree, adjudge and make an order, that wherever a majority in number and value of his creditors, residing within the United States, or having a known attorney therein, consent, in writing, thereto, he shall be released from all suit, and the estate and property which he may afterwards acquire shall be exempted from any execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action created, previous to such discharge, for seven years thence after; and if after such decree and order shall be so made, and a majority in number and value of the creditors shall have consented as aforesaid, any action shall be commenced, or execution issued for such debt or cause of action, it shall be the duty of any judge of the court from which the process issued to set aside the same.

SIMON SNYDER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
P. C. LANE,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED the 26th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

From the Boston Repertory.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

In our last Tuesday's Repertory, we published from the Chronicle, Governor Sullivan's letter to Mr. Pickering, refusing to lay his communication on public affairs before the Legislature or People, for whose information it was written.

We have now the satisfaction of adding Mr. Pickering's reply to that letter. Both are before the public—let every man reflect on them and the occasion, and judge for himself.

City of Washington, March 9.

SIR,

This evening I received your excellency's letter of the 3d inst. acknowledging the receipt of mine to you ("consisting of six sheets") dated the 16th (not the 7th) of February, which you were pleased to return, with an expression of "surprise" at what you call my "novel and extraordinary claim upon you as Governor of the Commonwealth" to communicate my letter to the Legislature. Indeed, sir, I did think that in "presenting to YOU and THEM, such a view of our NATIONAL AFFAIRS, as my OFFICIAL situation had placed in my power," I was not committing an error, in "addressing it to YOU as the proper organ of communication to the *Legislature*" and notwithstanding your excellency's admonition, I am still so unfortunate as not to see wherein I have erred.—Had the language or sentiments of my letter, thus addressed to you, and to the Legislature, been wanting in decorum and respect to either, your surprise and reproof would have been just. But you are pleased to tell me, that "before you had gone through the first page you were surprised at my novel and extraordinary claim" that you "folded my letter instantly, in order to reflect upon its principles" and that you "have not unfolded it since" You intimate, however, that if I had requested you "as a *favor to myself*" to communicate my letter to the legislature, and you had approved of its contents, you might have granted the request. Really, sir, when I was performing what I conceived to be a serious and important duty to my native state, which I had the honor, in part, to represent in the senate of the U. States, it was impossible that the idea of asking any thing as "a favor to myself" should have occurred to me. The subject of the letter was mentioned in the first page—"A view of our National Affairs," And amidst the alarming rumors and reports, spread abroad among the people, I hoped that the information contained in my letter might be acceptable to your excellency, to the legislature, and to the citizens of Massachusetts. Yes, sir, I did believe it to be extremely important to the *citizens* that *they* should know what was to be known of the very "novel and extraordinary" situation of our publick affairs. And I am yet to learn that it would have derogated from the dignity of your excellency, to have made the communication. It was not necessary for your excellency to bid me "recollect that the senate and house of representatives [of Massachusetts] were visible organic bodies; that the former has a president, and the latter has a speaker." It was because I believed them to be both visible and sensible bodies, that through you I addressed them. But until your excellency was pleased to inform me, I did not know that their "clerks" and the "secretary" of the commonwealth, were the proper officers to whom letters or memorials, to be laid before the two houses, were to be addressed. The "Secretary" I knew, was, by long usage, the *official bearer of the Governor's Messages* to the *legislature*.

While I have no disposition to question the "equal claims" of the Massachusetts "members of the" national "house" of representatives, to address to your excellency any papers they may deem important to the state legislature; I confess there seemed to be a peculiar fitness in a senator's addressing the legislature from whom he immediately derives his appointment. And in the present case, seeing my letter embraced the highest concerns of our country, in which Massachusetts holds so large a stake, especially in a commercial point of view, I could not imagine that I was offending her chief magistrate, in presenting a view of those concerns to *him*, to be afterwards laid before the *legislature*. I knew it was the duty of the governor to watch over the welfare of the commonwealth. And your excellency in your late "proclamation for a day of public fasting and prayer," (which I have read with great satisfaction, and I hope with Christian delight,) has very seriously and strickingly called on the people over whom you preside, to unite in their solemn assemblies, in prayer to OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN, "that he will smile on the labours of our hands, and on our *enterprizes* in business, prospering our *navigation* and *fisheries*" And it was because I saw those *enterprizes* blasted by an embargo—our *navigation* prostrated—and our *fisheries* permitted to no beneficial end—(seeing the fish when caught, not being suffered to be exported, must rot in the hands of the fishers)—that I presumed to address the governor and the legislature of the great navigating and fishing state; in the hope to convince them and the people of the necessity of looking *themselves* after those essential interests of the commonwealth. I knew that agreeable to long established usage, the legislature of Massachusetts, and through them the people, had been accustomed to receive from the governor information of *the things which belonged to her peace*—And at what period of her history did it more behoove her *to know them?* In *very deed* sir, I should have deemed myself wanting in respect towards your excellency, if in an address intended for the information of the legislature of the commonwealth, I had omitted to present it, in the first place, to the governor, as her political head. And still remaining satisfied that this is the correct course of *duty*, I must not omit, on every future occasion, to pursue it.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your excellency's most ob't serv't.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency JAMES SULLIVAN, *Esq.*
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A CASE

Under the supplemental Embargo Law, humbly submitted to his honor the President of the United States.

THIS fag-end of the Embargo goes to prohibit the farmers of Vermont and New-Hampshire from driving their swine into Canada for for sale. Now suppose a man should drive a herd of hogs close up to the line of the United States, *but not over*, and a Canadian should *accidently* make his appearance just within the boundary of that British colony, with a basket of corn in his hand, and should cry-*Pig*—*Pig*—*Pig*—and the whole drove should run over the line into Canada, and *voluntarily* place themselves under the government of the tyrant of the ocean, Would it, or would it not, be a breach of the embargo law? and if so, who should be punished, the farmer who drove his hogs so near to despotism, the swine, who, regardless of the blessings of a free country, thus ran over the line; or the Canadian who tempted them to this anti-republican act?

ETHAN ALLEN.

BEDFORD, *April 5.*

In our paper of the 22d ult. we published a statement of the strength of the different political parties in Pennsylvania, made from information derived from various members of the legislature. Our readers, however, must understand that the data upon which that statement was calculated, will by no means apply to the election of a Governor, in the event of Ross, Spayd and Snyder being the candidates. In that case, the local interest of each will entirely change the aspect and strength of the parties. The Quids will nearly be lost in all the counties except Berks and Northampton, where their numbers will likely be encreased; —and the anxiety for a western governor, will entirely change the political aspect of the western country. Upon the expectation of these candidates all running, a calculation has been made, which gives Ross about 39,000, Snyder 37,000, and Spayd 13,000.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 31.

We are authorised to state, that a very large majority of the federal republican members of the legislature, wholly dissent from the proceedings of the meeting which has lately nominated Mr. Spayd, as the constitutional candidate for the office of governor. In the course of various discussions which took place, they became satisfied, that at no meeting composed of the members of the legislature, could there be a fair expression of the will of the largest portion of the constitutional interest. It was their wish and advice, that a convention of delegates chosen by the friends of the constitution in the several districts of the state, should be called for the purpose of nominating both governor and electors of president and vice-president. Proposals to this effect have been repeatedly made and rejected—they withdrew from the meeting—and will not yield their support to the candidate who has been named.—On their return to their respective counties, they will advise the adoption of measures calculated to procure a full expression of the federal voice, and to promote the election of the federal candidate.

We understand, upon respectable authority, that such is the distress produced in the Floridas, by our embargo, that a person high in office there, has proceeded to New-Orleans, and has had a conference with gov. Claiborne. He has demanded, in a tone of menace, permission to obtain a supply of provisions from the Mississippi. The governor feeling unauthorised to grant it, it is apprehended some violent measures will be resorted to.—Dispatches to this effect are received at Washington. Porto Rico and Cuba are also in a state of great distress.

Communication from Washington, to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

Sunday Evening, March 27.

Despatches have lately been received by goversment from Mr. Pinckney, our minister at London, which are represented to be of a very conciliatory nature. The president has said they would be laid before congress, as soon as the reading of those now before them are concluded. A war with England seems to be expected by nobody; and it has even been rumored that the army bill before congress will be withdrawn. The apprehension that congress will adjourn in two or three weeks, seems to be gaining ground. Among other inducements to adjourn our executive men are fearful of being too much troubled by petitions to repeal the embargo. The people of Massachusetts are holding town meetings for the purpose of addressing congress on this subject. This business was begun by Northampton, a considerable and respectable town in Hampshire county, and the example is likely, it is said, to be generally followed in that part of the country.

Our public affairs are very strangely conducted. Our rulers appear to be totally destitute of any system of conduct, and are perhaps really perplexed what course to pursue. A majority of congress appear entirely devoted to the executive, and this is almost the only common characteristic they possess. Should the president to morrow propose a repeal of the embargo or a declaration of war against England, either measure would readily be adopted, without information, and without deliberation.

A British government brig arrived in Lynhaven Bay on Wednesday the 18th with dispatches for Mr. Rose. She sailed from England the 4th of February.—Advice of her arrival did not reach this place till Wednesday, when Mr. Rose had departed.

The dispatches which had been put into the post office, were received by Mr. Erskine, and forwarded by a courier to Mr. Rose.—Their contents are not known, but is said those addressed to Mr. Erskine leave no room to hope for an extension of Mr. Rose's instructions. There does not at present appear any probability that he will return, or that the negociation on the affair of the Chesapeake will be renewed.

Pickering's Letter.—Nothing, for a long time has so much disturbed the peace of the democrats, as the letter of Colonel Pickering. They feel its force, and dread its effects.—Their souls are vexed, that they can neither deny the facts, nor parry the conclusions, and they vent their spleen in imbecile attempts to villify the writer's character, and impeach the purity of his motive. But such petty efforts must fail. The character of that gentleman is too well known—his patriotism has been too well tried, to be now affected by the angry railings of incensed democracy. The nation will read, and reading, will believe and understand, that letter. They will, e'er long in a voice that can neither be misunderstood or resisted, ask, "why these things are?" This is what Mr. Smith, and his "brethren of the same principle" fear, and what they wish, by their blustering, to avoid. *Wash. Fed.*

NEW-ORLEANS, *Feb.* 16.

We learn that the governor has just received a letter from the Balize, informing him that an English armed vessel requested permission to enter, in order to take in a supply of provisions intended to sail immediately after for Jamaica. She had a pilot on board, and being refused permission to enter (which refusal the capt. was informed was founded on the president's proclamation) she put to sea. The person who conveyed to the English captain the letter mentioning the proclamation, had not returned before the departure of the letter written to the governor. The letter written to the English captain requests him to send back the American Pilot whom he has on board. This vessel is thought to be the brig Sailor.

Persons from the Balize, with whom we have spoken, report that, for these six days past there have been several English vessels at the entrance of the pass, that a frigate is at anchor there, and that two others are cruizing off it.

NEW-YORK, *March* 30.

The ship Baltic, arrived last night, sailed from Liverpool the 22d of Feb. and on the 27th, in lat. 49, 11, long. 17, 20, was boarded by a French lugger, who examined her papers, finding her cargo salt and crates, permitted her to proceed, as they said she was of no value to them; they had boarded several American ships from the same port, with similar cargoes, which they did not detain. The Mars of New-York, from Savanna for London, and the Mars from Liverpool, of and for Philadelphia, they had captured and sent to France.

The Eliza, Elisha Dunbar master, of New-York, from Liverpool for Charleston (belonging to Jacob Barker of this city) was captured on the 17th of February, and set on fire two hours after, allowing only time for the officers and people to take their clothes from her.

The William, Charles Rockwell master, of New-York, from Liverpool for Savanna, was captured on the 29th of February; they took from her the provisions, and stripped her of sails, etc. with some crates, from between the decks, and set her on fire the 1st of March.

The Pochahontas was short of provisions, and had been short of allowance from their leaving the frigates. Capt. Delano relieved them by taking on board his ship capts. Dunbar and Rockwell, with a part of their officers and crew, who have arrived in the Baltic.

The frigates had captured two British and one Portuguese vessel since leaving Martinico, and burnt them.

The ship Ceres, Green, arrived late last night, in 34 days from Bordeaux, with Paris papers to the 20th ult. But they contain nothing new. Every thing remains as per last accounts.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Paris on the 13th of February. He states that Mr. Armstrong was officially advised of our embargo about the 10th. The general opinion was that America must take a decided part with either France or England. It was reported at Paris and Bordeaux, that the Toulon and Rochfort squadrons, of 17 sail of the line, had formed a junction and went to sea.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Oliver Elsworth, Sketchley, the editors of the New-York Gazette have their London papers down to the 23d ult. From the press of other matter, we have only room to notice in a summary way, their contents, which are not very interesting.

The American Intercourse Bill was read in the house of peers on the 19th Feb. and ordered a second reading on the succeeding Tuesday.

Another secret expedition of (of 15,000 men) was on the eve of sailing from England, under gen. Stuart.

A Liverpool paper of Feb. 24, says, "It has been intimated to some of our leading American mercantile houses in our city, that ministers do not intend to propose to parliament that any additional duties shall be laid on the cargoes of such vessels as may have been warned in the British ports. Such cargoes will consequently be permitted to be landed and warehoused, with liberty to re-ship the same, without any additional duty, to any port or place to which the proprietors of such cargoes may think proper to consign the same. Cottons however, are excepted."

The Statesman of the 22d of Feb. gives a report that Mr. Canning has resigned, in consequence of being disgusted with his colleagues. The same paper announces the death of gen. lord Lake.

The Statesman also says, "We believe we may announce the speedy sailing of a grand armament for the purpose of more effectually enforcing the orders of council, by a strict blockade of the Atlantic Ocean, and a formidable *military missionary* expedition to subdue and convert some of the most remote tribes *in the northern extremity of America!*

JUST RECEIVED,
From Philadelphia, and for Sale, by
DAVID M'KEEHAN, Pittsburgh,
MARSHALL'S
LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

In 5 vols. octavo, *elegantly bound* in calf, gilt, with a *superb Portrait of the General*, and a variety of *Maps*, in an extra quarto vol.

THIS truly interesting and invaluable work, has received the unequivocal approbation of the first literary characters in Europe and America.—"It has been hailed," says an English reviewer, "as an acquisition to STANDARD LITERATURE; as deserving a place by the side of Robertson's Charles V. and as unrivalled in the authenticity of its materials, by any work in the entire compass of History and Biography."

The plan of the work, which combines the biography of Washington with a history of the times in which he lived, is modelled after writers of established celebrity. A variety of authors might be quoted in support of the assertion,—let those of Robertson and Roscoe suffice; names deservedly dear to the lovers of literature.

April 11, 1808.

NOTICE.

IT having been represented by Alexander Beard of Westmoreland county, Washington township, that I had sworn false at an appeal held at James M'Cutchins, to save my fine, as I was absent one of the training days, and that he had obtained the information from the officers that sat at the same. I called on said officers, and they every one denied that ever they gave such information to him or any other person for him. As I am to leave this part of the country, I have obtained an honorable discharge from my officers, and a good certificate from the Rev. Mr. Laird, my minister, and I take this method to proclaim said Beard a liar and a slanderer, and to shew what this man is capable of doing, he even posted his wife in the public papers. The above is just and true. As the small bounds of an advertisement cannot give the public a full account of this man, I must content myself with cautioning the public to guard against his lies and slanders.

DAVID M'GINNIS.

Puckety creek, April 4, 1808.

Taken up adrift in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Bull creek, in January last, a ferry FLAT, with a few links of chain fastened to it. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away in one month from this date, or it will be sold for the expences which have accrued.

HENRY SMITH.

Negley's Mill, April 5, 1808.

New-York State Lottery

Positively commences Drawing in the City of New-York on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of Prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	$25,000
1	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
4	of	2,000
7	of	1,000

and a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the Drawing is completed, and (not like most Lotteries) will continue on demand for some years after the Drawing.

TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS,

For Sale, in a variety of Numbers, at

G. & R. WAITES

Truly fortunate Lottery Offices,

No. 64 & 38, *Maiden Lane, New-York,*

At the following prices,

Whole Tickets,		$ 7 50
Half	ditto,	3 75
Quarter	ditto,	2 00
Eighth	ditto,	1 00

But will advance as the Drawing approaches. Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) will have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount, and the earliest advice sent them of their success (gratis.) Prize Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries and late Baltimore Grand Lottery, taken in payment.

At *G. & R. WAITES* Offices in Baltimore was sold nearly all the capital prices in the last mentioned Lottery.

☞ Orders sent to G. & R. WAITES Office, corner of Market and Charles Streets, Baltimore, will be duly attended to.

March, 1808.

A CONCERT,

Will be given at Carr's Tavern,

THIS EVENING,

To commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ TICKETS, at 50 Cents each, to be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and at Spencer's and Carr's Taverns.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1808.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

THE *Commissioned* and *Staff* Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet on the commons, east of the town, on the last *Monday* of the present month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military art.—Each officer will appear in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet.

The officers commanding companies of the regiment, are ordered to give notice to their respective companies, that they will be trained and exercised, in companies, on the first *Monday* of next month.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141st Reg. Pen. Militia.

Postscript.

Letters from the city of Washington, received by gentlemen of this town, state, that in the best informed circles it is generally believed, we shall have a war with France.—This is given as the opinion of the President. The demands made on our government by France never can be acceded to; and they are putting in force their decrees against our vessels with the greatest rigour. It is also said, that the army will be encreased very considerably.

In corroboration of the above, it is stated by passengers in yesterday's stage, that an express had arrived from Washington at Philadelphia just before the stage left that city, with orders to desist from finishing the gun boats, as our differences with Great Britain, were in forwardness of being amicably adjusted.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 2.

It is reported that *Mr. Gallatin* has resigned his office of secretary of the Treasury; and that *Mr. Duval* has been nominated to succeed him.

From the Washington Federalist of the 28th of March.

Dispatches were received a few days since, from mr. Pinckney our minister at London, which we are informed are conciliatory in their nature and strengthen the grounds of hope for a restoration of harmony between the two countries. They would have been communicated to the legislature yesterday, it is said, but for the indisposition of the President. It is probable they will be laid before both houses to day.

Our private accounts from Washington, are of most unpleasant and alarming nature. The late executive communications to Congress are said to contain matter, which when disclosed to public view, cannot fail of exciting universal astonishment and indignation. It is impossible that they can long be concealed.

The following from our Correspondent, and an article subjoined from the Federalist, constitute the information we have received on this momentous subject.

"Saturday, April 2.—The house commenced their sitting to-day with closed doors. While they were in conclave, a message was recived from the President. It is said, that in this he recommends the publication of all the late secret proceedings. Of these, however, nothing is yet known: indeed, a dark and portentous cloud seems to hang over us.

From the Washington Federalist, April 2.

IMPORTANT

Among the documents accompanying the confidential message of the president of Wednesday last, was a letter from Champagny to gen. Armstrong, which, should the people of the country be ever favored with a knowledge of its contents, will excite at once their indignation and astonishment. He there declares, that both the duty and interest of this country require that we should join France and her allies, or rather subject nations, in the system which they have adopted against Great Britain—that if we do adopt this course of conduct the property seized under the decree of *Milan* will be restored—but that, if blind to interest and duty, the government refuse to unite to his policy, that decree will be rigorously enforced, and the property already seized, condemned. This we state as a fact.

A letter from St. Sebastian's, dated February 22, (received at New-York) says:—"At the present moment great consternation prevails in this province. The French have taken possession of the fortifications of Figueira, a principal key to Spain, and to the citadel of Pampelune. Here the Spaniards cry aloud for vengeance. The courier of this morning brings news, that the king of Spain has consented to their keeping possesession of the citadel of Pampelune, and it is said also that the French are at Barcelona."

By Authority.

SECOND CLASS.

SCEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising part of the sum of 3000 dollars, for defraying the expences of finishing the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

1 Prize of	1000 Dollars, is	1000
1 do.	500	500
2 do.	250	500
2 do.	200	400
10 do.	100	1000
11 do.	50	550
30 do.	20	600
70 do.	10	700
650 do.	5	3250
1 1st Ticket drawn blank, 3d day,		100
1 do. do. 5th day,		100
1 Last blank drawn the last day,		500
780 Prizes		9200
1520 Blanks		
2300 Tickets at Four Dollars, is		9200

THE PRIZES will be paid within the time limited by law, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the Church.

THE great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers are very evident. The Prizes are generally large, and for a small sum, which almost every man can conveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of fortune.

THE Managers have every reason to believe that the Tickets will sell very rapidly, and with pleasure inform the public, that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 18th day of April next.

TICKETS may be had of the Managers of the Lottery, at the different Printing Offices in Pittsburgh, and of the following persons:—

Isaac Craig, James O'Hara, James Riddle, John Irwin, mer. James Gibson, Steele Semple, Philip Gilland, Thomas Baird, William Anderson, Wm. Steele, Wm. M'Cullough, E. Denny, Boyle Irwin, James Irwin, Alexander M'Laughlin, John Darragh, esq. James B. Clow, Wm. Wilkins, Alex. Johnston, James Adams, Robert Spencer, Andrew Willock, George Robinson, esq. Wm. M'Candless, esq. Robert Knox, James Robinson, esq. William Woods, esq. John Finley, James Semple, esq. George Sutton, Henry Fulton, Alex. Hill, Jacob Negley, Wm. Fulton, Jacob Beltzhoover, Wm. Graham, Peter Mowry, Thomas Jones.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, *January* 27, 1808.

N. B. Where more Tickets than one are purchased, credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security, until the drawing is finished.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

GENEVA GLASS, of all kinds,
Tanner's Oil, by the barrel,
Cyder, by do.
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Superfine Flour, by the barrel,
And a neat asssortment of CASTINGS just received.

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

S. H. DEARBORN'S

PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand

Cut and Hammered Nails

of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 1st of April next,

Two new Log Houses,

In Penn Street, between St. Clair Street and Cecil's alley. There are in each house, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, with a well lighted garret, and a good cellar. The situation is pleasant, being so convenient to the Allegheny river.

Also to be let forever, twenty-seven feet of ground adjoining the above mentioned houses, on the same street. For terms apply to the proprietors.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.
PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON the first of April E. CARR intends to remove from his present situation to that large and commodious house in Second Street, nearly opposite the *Bank*, where, in addition to his present School, he will accommodate a few young gentlemen, from the country, with boarding, at a reasonable expence, who may be taught any branch of scholastic education necessary to initiate them into a commercial life, or any of the learned professions; as also the polite accomplishments of dancing and good manners.

For all those branches, suitable assistants or teachers will be procured, or recommended to the attention of parents or guardians by the subscriber, who has, for many years, been principal preceptor in a similar academy in London.

Country gentlemen, favouring this undertaking, may be assured, that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of such young gentlemen as may be placed under his care.

Testimonials of his past assiduity, for the last four years, may be had from the first characters in Pittsburgh, to whom, if required, he will give reference.

EDWARD CARR.

March 8, 1808. 7t.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

WANTED,

At the *New Glass Works*, in Pittsburgh,

POT & PEARL ASHES,

For which a liberal Price will be given.

Also, Cash will be given for good clean

WOOD ASHES,

at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

March 7, 1808.

N. B. Three cents per pound will be given for broken Flint Glass, at the above Works.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next.

Two Houses. They are well finished, convenient, and well situated in this Borough. For terms apply to

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.